

Simplicial surfaces in GAP

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Lehrstuhl B für Mathematik
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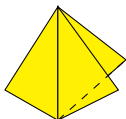
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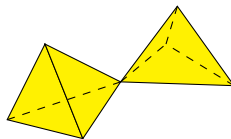
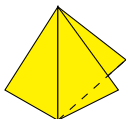
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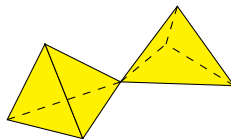
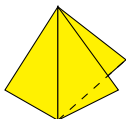
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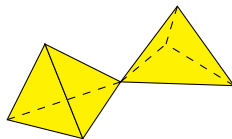
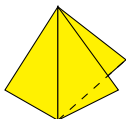


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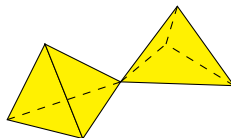
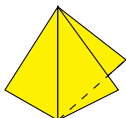


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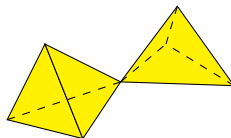
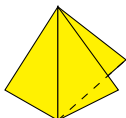
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~> incidence geometry

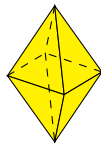
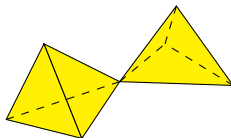
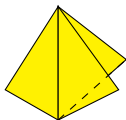
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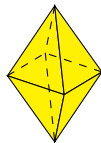
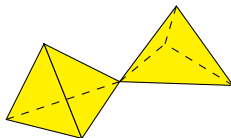
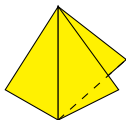
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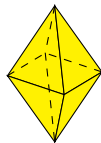
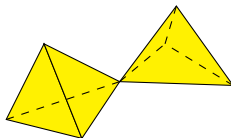
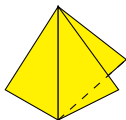
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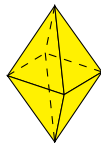
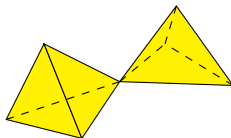
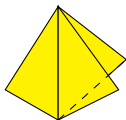
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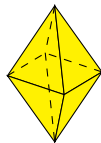
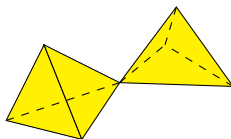
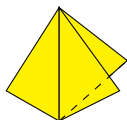
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- difference to `FinInG`-package by De Beule, Neunhöffer et al.
 - only two dimensions but it can work with colourings and foldings

1 General simplicial surfaces

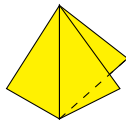
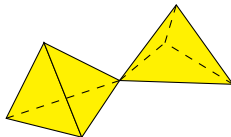
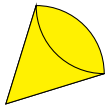
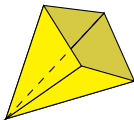
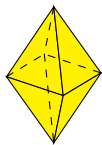
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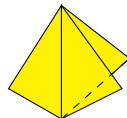
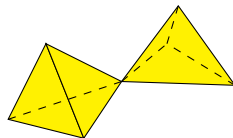
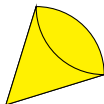
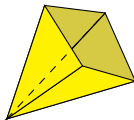
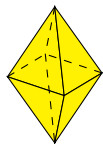
We want to describe different structures:

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Triangular complexes

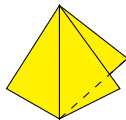
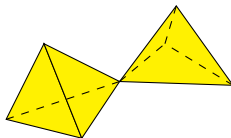
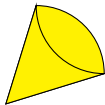
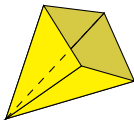
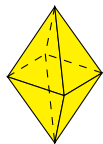
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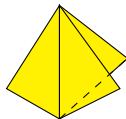
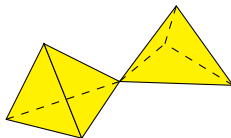
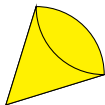
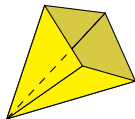


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- sets of vertices, edges and faces

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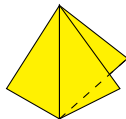
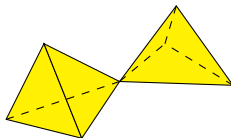
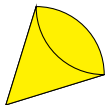
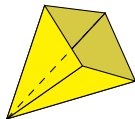
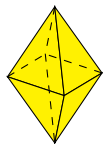


⇒ **triangular complexes**

- sets of vertices, edges and faces
- incidence relation between them

Triangular complexes

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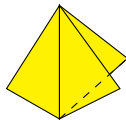
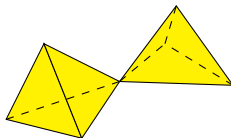
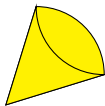
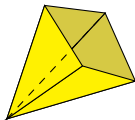
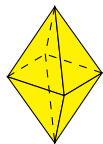


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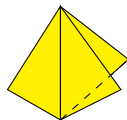
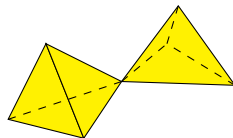
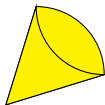
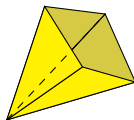
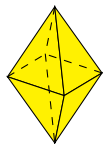


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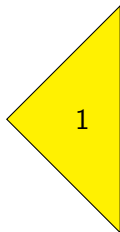
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- every face is a triangle
- every vertex lies in an edge and every edge lies in a face

Incidence structures can be interpreted as coloured graphs:

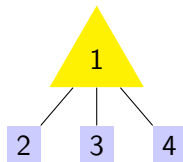
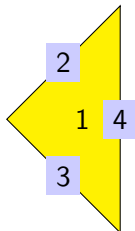
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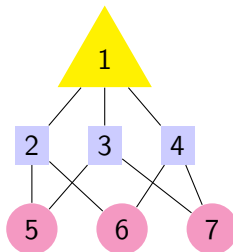
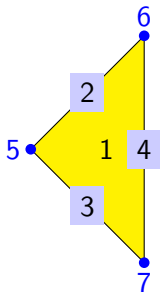
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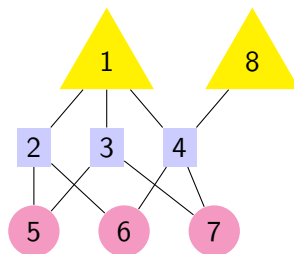
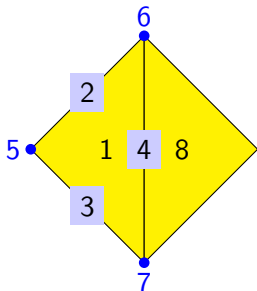
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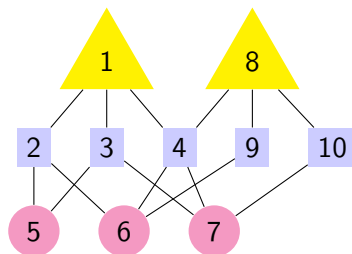
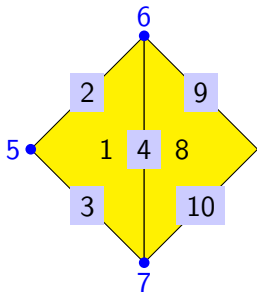
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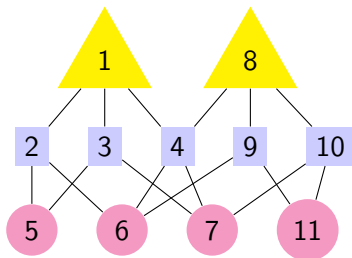
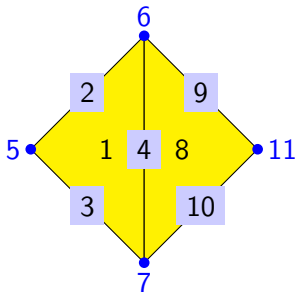
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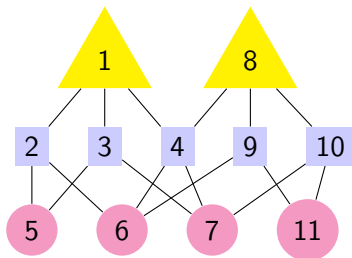
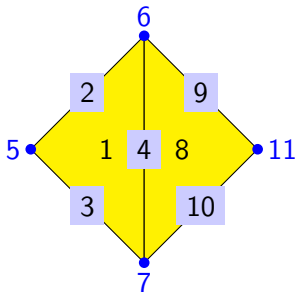
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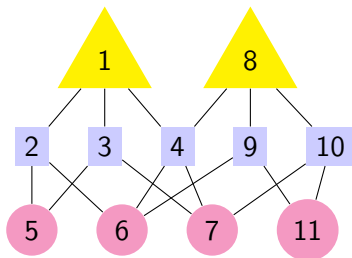
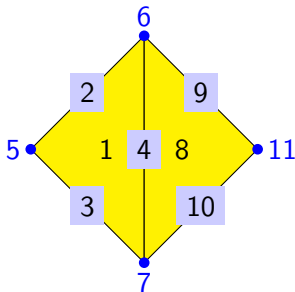
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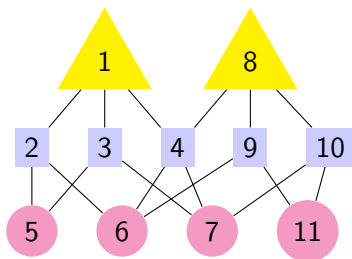
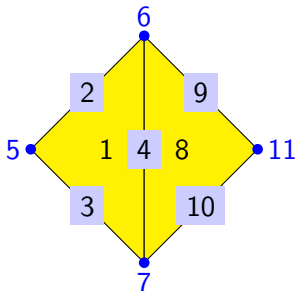


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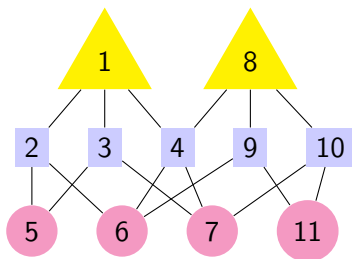
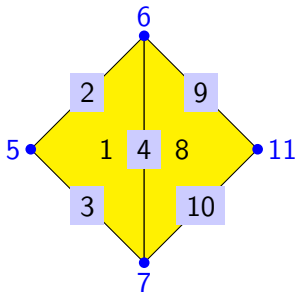
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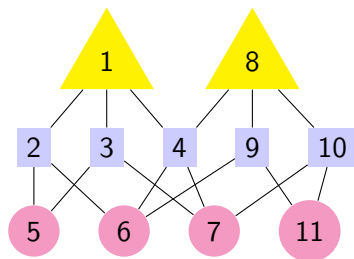
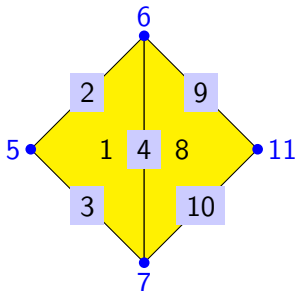
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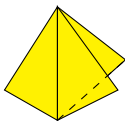
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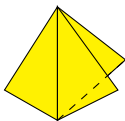
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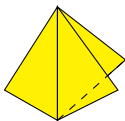


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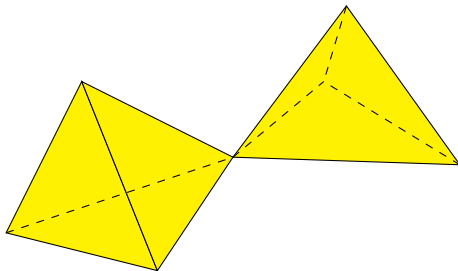
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⇔ **ramified simplicial surfaces**

Why ramified?

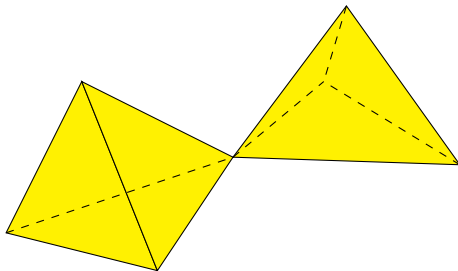
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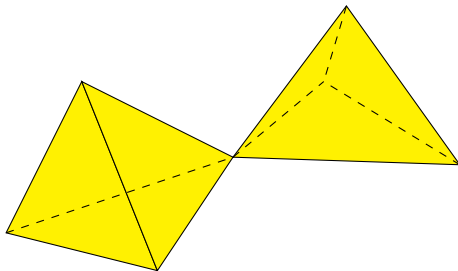
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⇒ It is not a surface – there is a *ramification* at the central vertex

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Typical example of a ramified simplicial surface:



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A **simplicial surface** does not have these ramifications.

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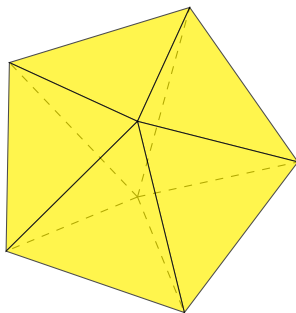
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- advanced properties (any wishes?)

- 1 General simplicial surfaces
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

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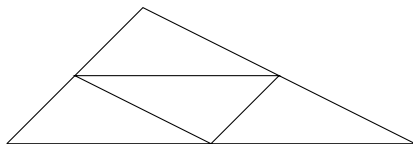
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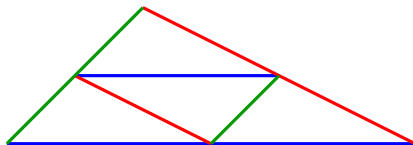
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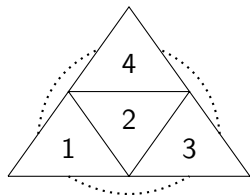
↪ Edge-colouring encodes different lengths



Colouring as permutation

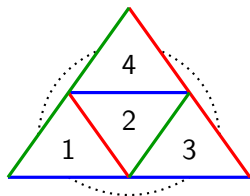
Colouring as permutation

Consider tetrahedron



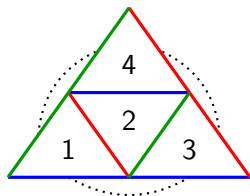
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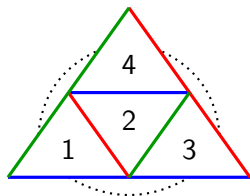
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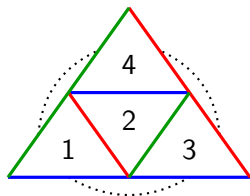
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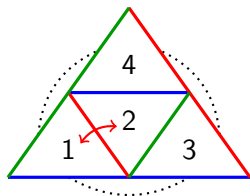


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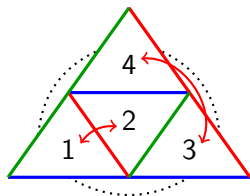
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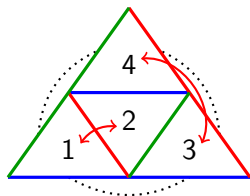
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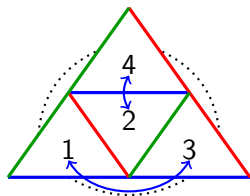


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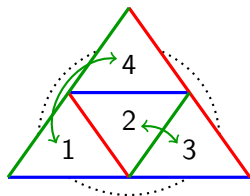


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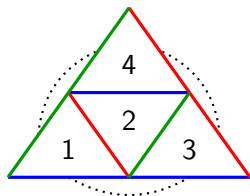


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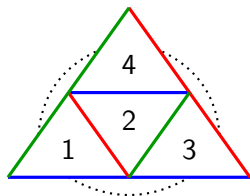


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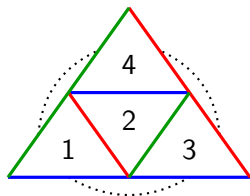


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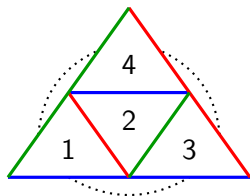
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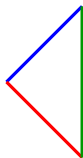
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 - The connected components of the surface correspond to the orbits of $\langle \sigma_a, \sigma_b, \sigma_c \rangle$ on the faces (fast computation for permutation groups)

How do faces fit together?

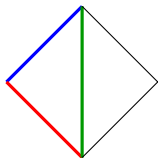
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Consider a face of the surface



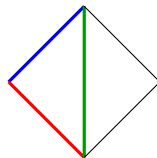
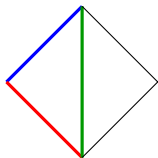
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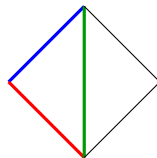
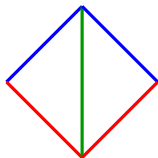
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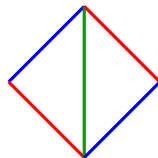
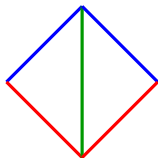
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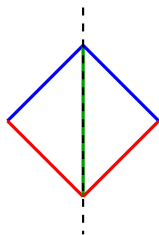
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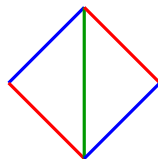


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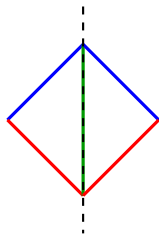


mirror (m)

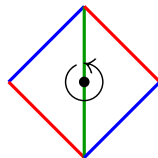


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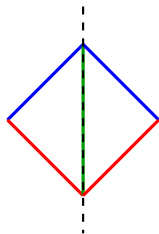
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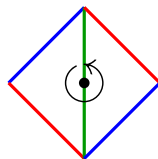
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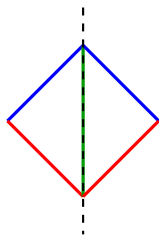


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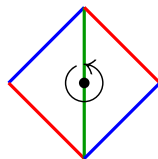
This gives an **mr-assignment** for the edges of the surface.

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Lemma

Permutations and mr-assignment uniquely determine the surface.

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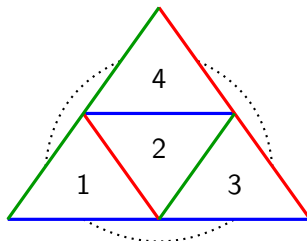
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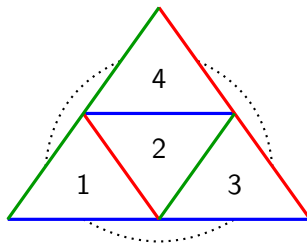


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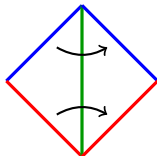
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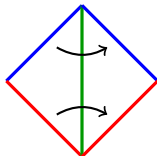
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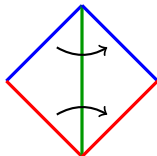
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- ⇒ Unique map that preserves incidence
- Covering pulls back a mirror-colouring of the triangle.

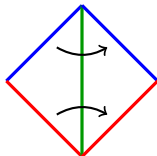
The mirror-case

If all edges are mirrors, the situation is simple.

Lemma

A simplicial surface has only mirror-edges iff it covers a single triangle, i. e. there is a surjective incidence-preserving map to the simplicial surface consisting of exactly one face.

Consider



⇒ Unique map that preserves incidence

- Covering pulls back a mirror-colouring of the triangle.
- Mirror-colouring defines a map to the triangle.

Construction from permutations

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Start with three involutions σ_a , σ_b , σ_c in permutation representation

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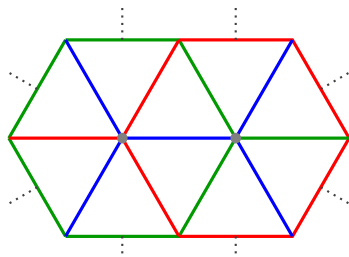
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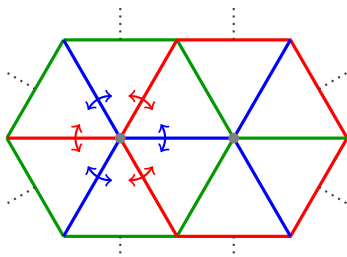
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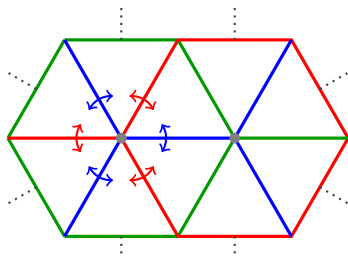
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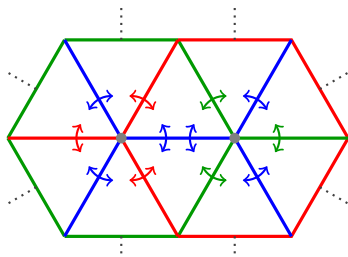
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Construction example

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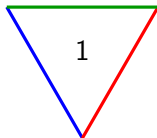
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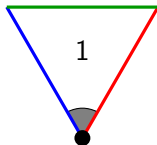


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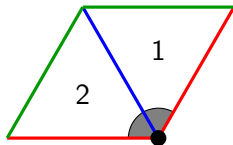


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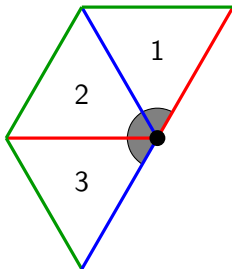


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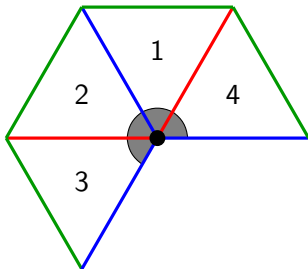


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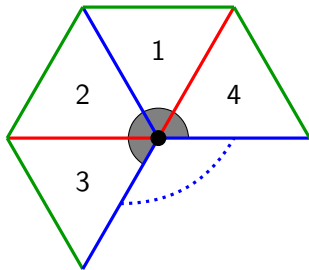


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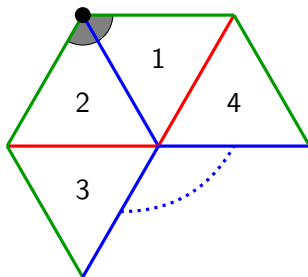


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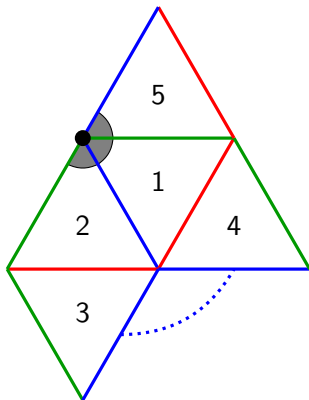


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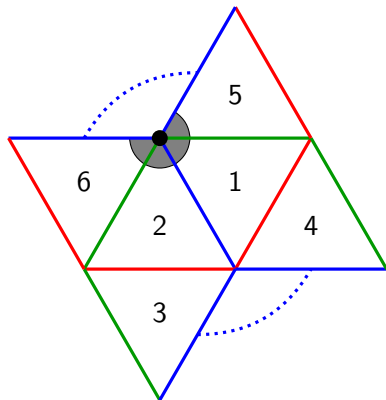


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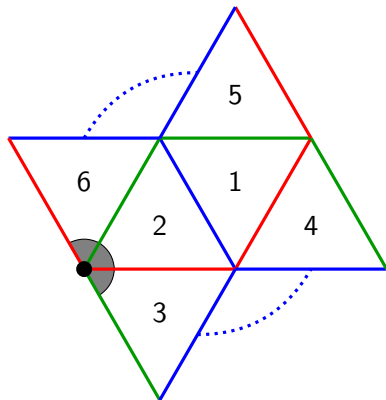


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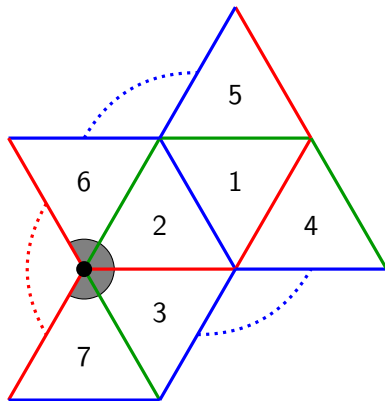


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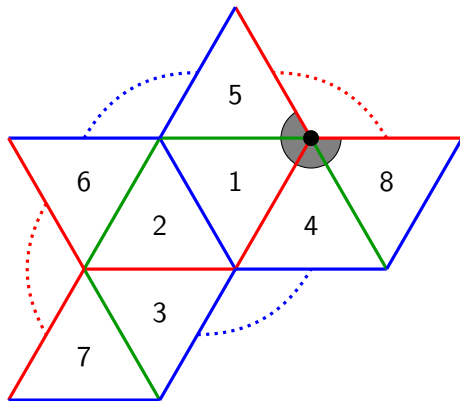


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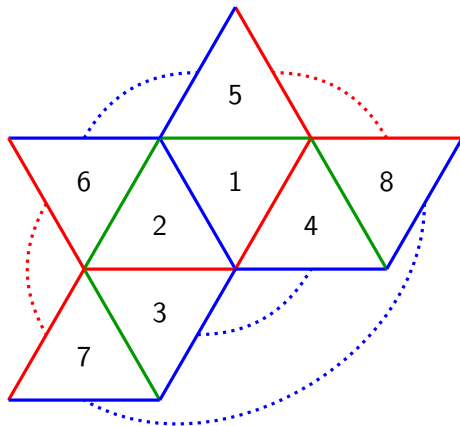


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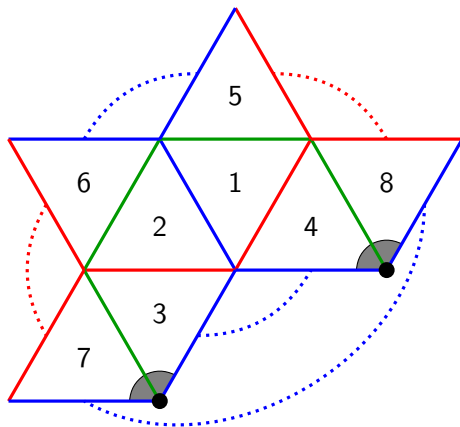


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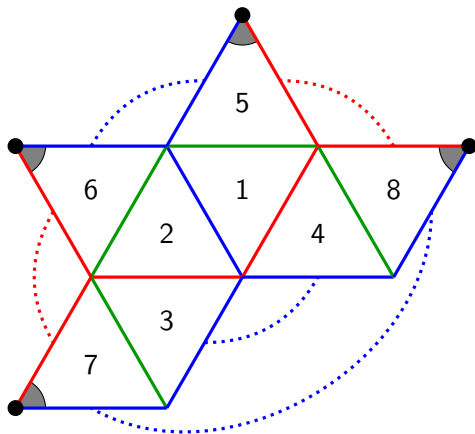


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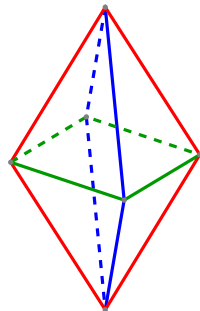
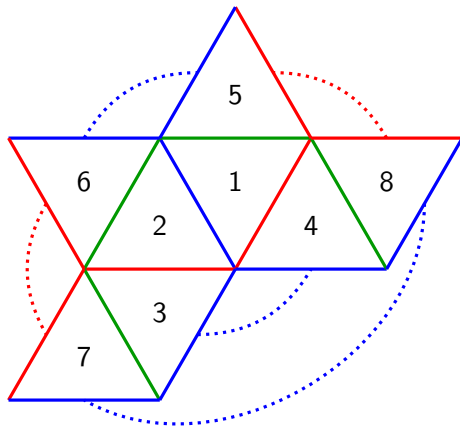


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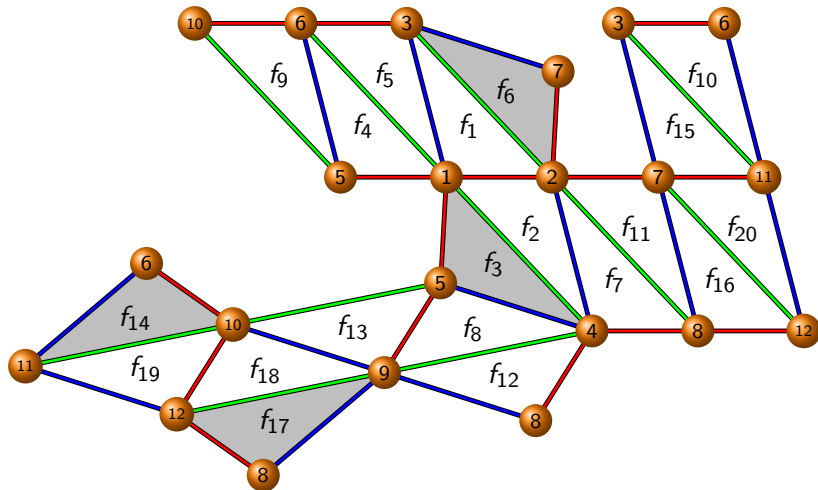
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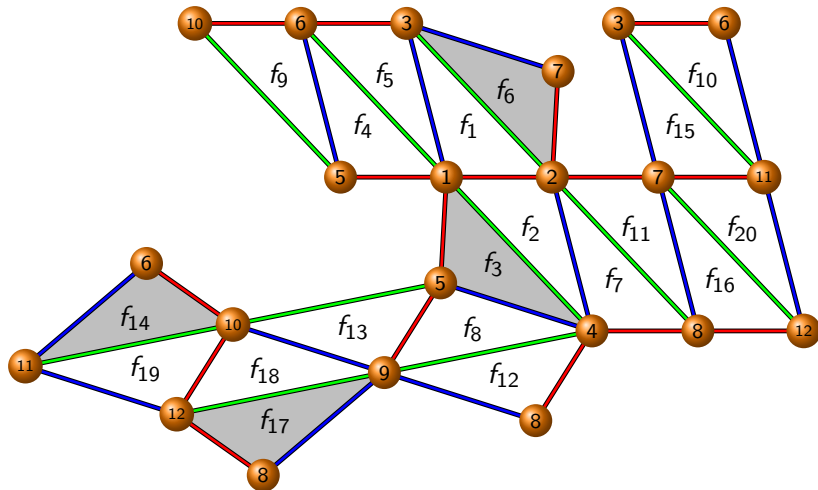
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- Has to be manually untangled



Progress report of edge colouring

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Still missing:

- for which lengths are the surfaces embeddable?
- can we predict self-intersections?
- does varying the lengths lead to another embedding?

- 1 General simplicial surfaces
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

What kind of folding?

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- Folding of surface in \mathbb{R}^3

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Folding without embedding

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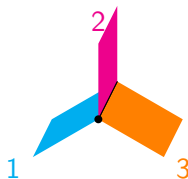
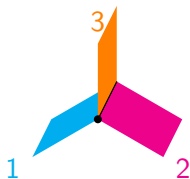
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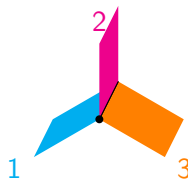
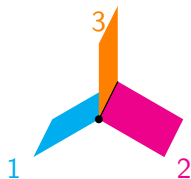


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~> **folding complex**

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Needs specification of two face sides:

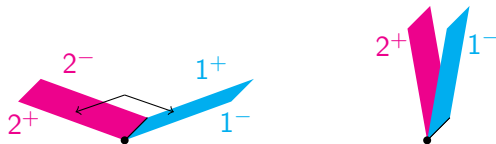
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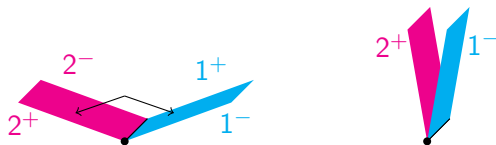
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~> **folding plan**

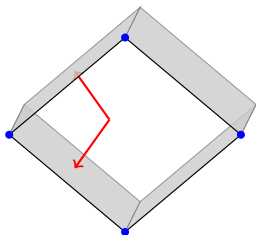
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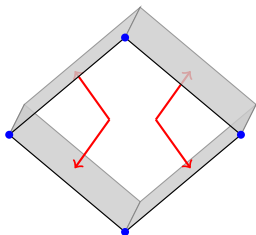
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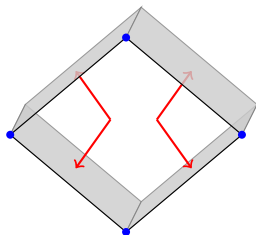
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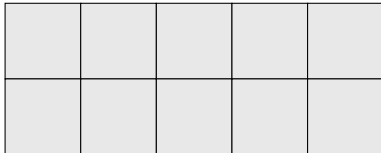
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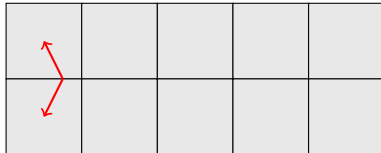
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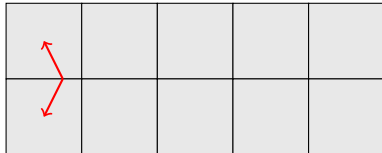
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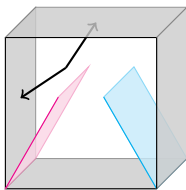
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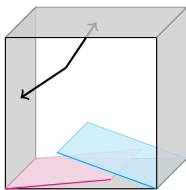
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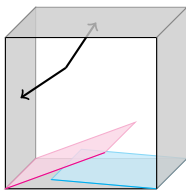
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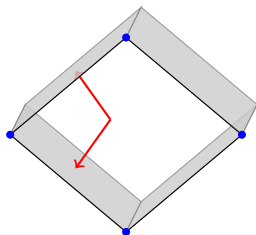
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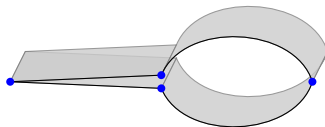
- Can apply to arbitrarily many faces
 - The induced folding is not unique
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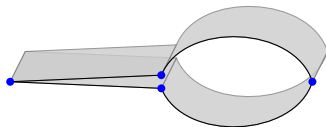
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How does folding plan work?

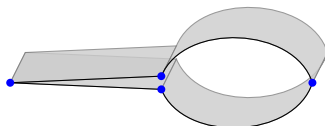
Folding of two faces can induce folding of other faces:

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⇒ Identify only two faces at a time

~> Relax the rigidity-constraint:

- Allow non-rigid configurations as transitional states



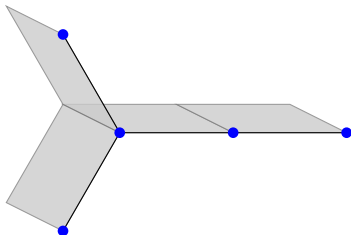
Structure of multiple foldings

Structure of multiple foldings

With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes

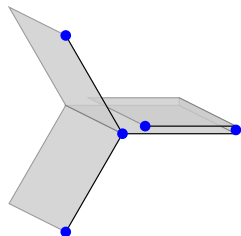
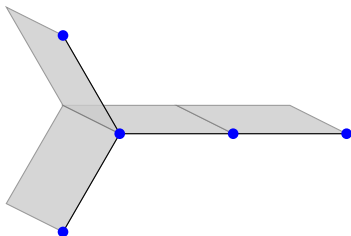
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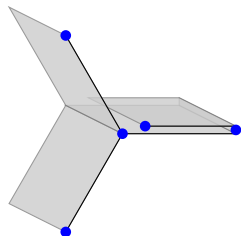
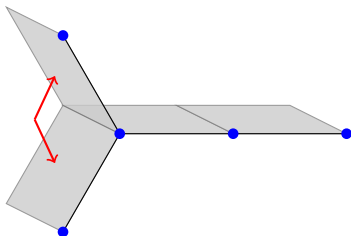
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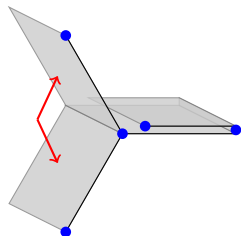
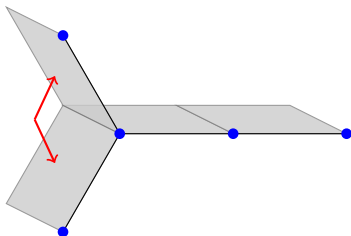
Structure of multiple foldings

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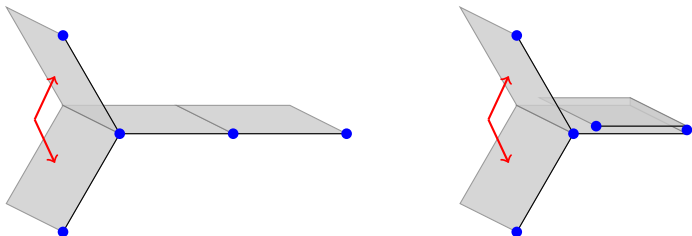
Structure of multiple foldings

With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes



Structure of multiple foldings

With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes



\rightsquigarrow more structure on the set of possible foldings

Folding graph

Folding graph

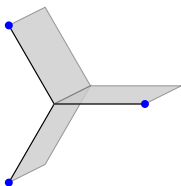
- Vertices are folding complexes (modelling folding states)

Folding graph

- Vertices are folding complexes (modelling folding states)
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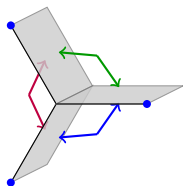
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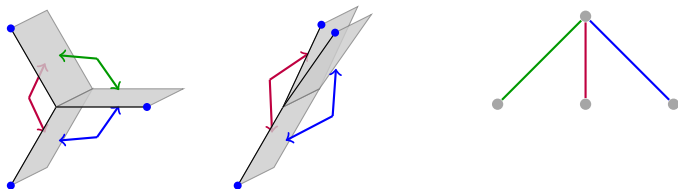
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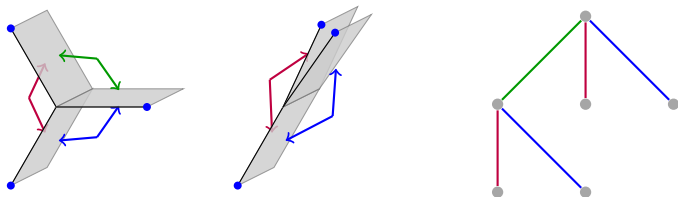
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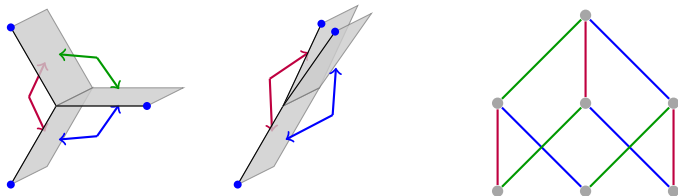
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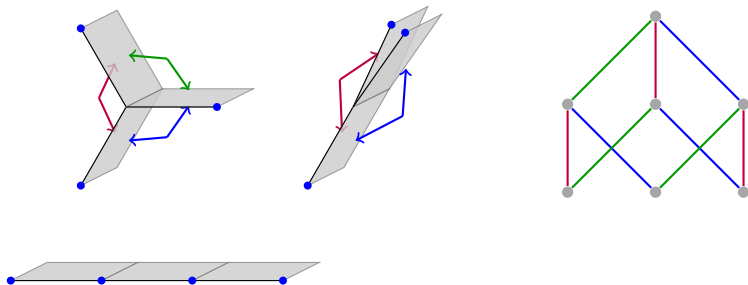
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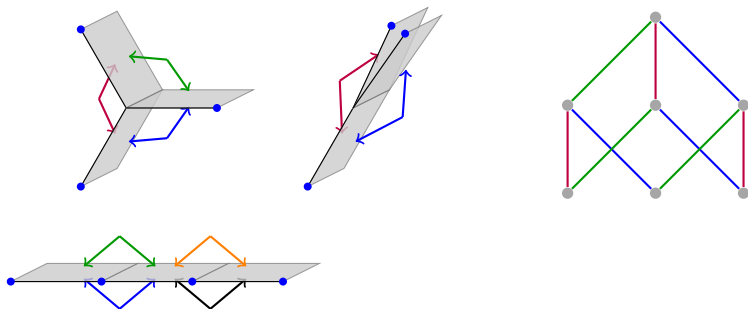
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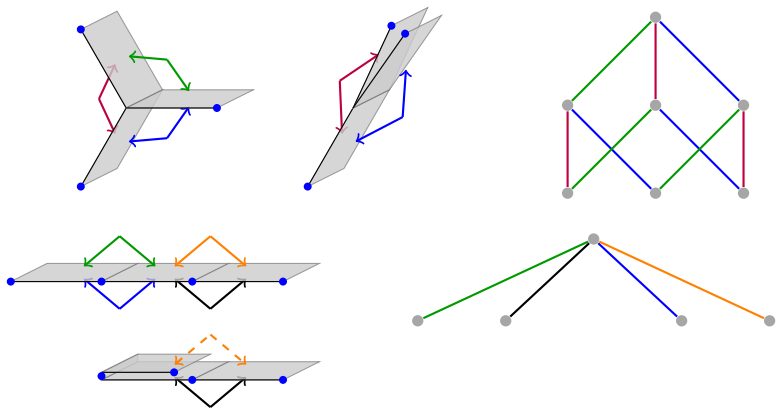
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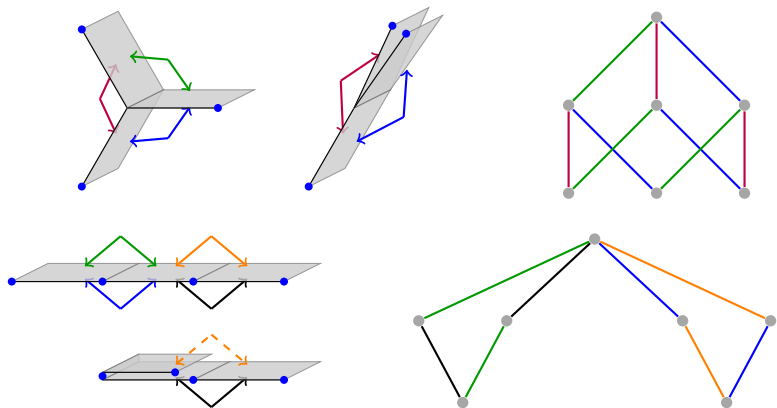
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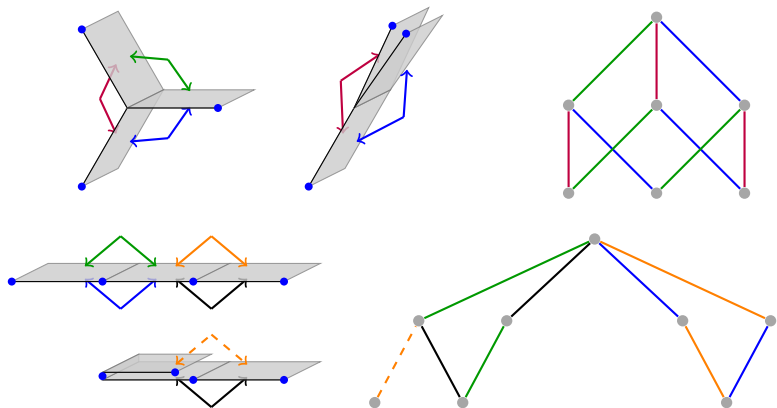
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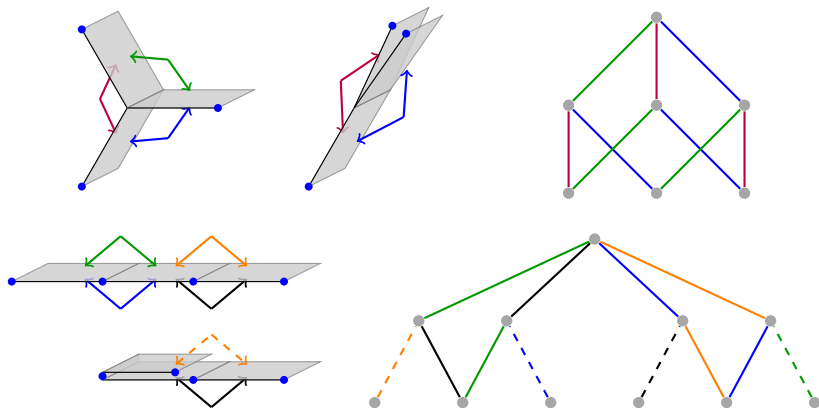
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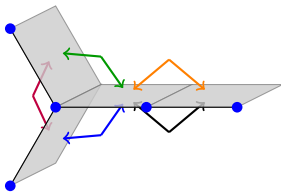
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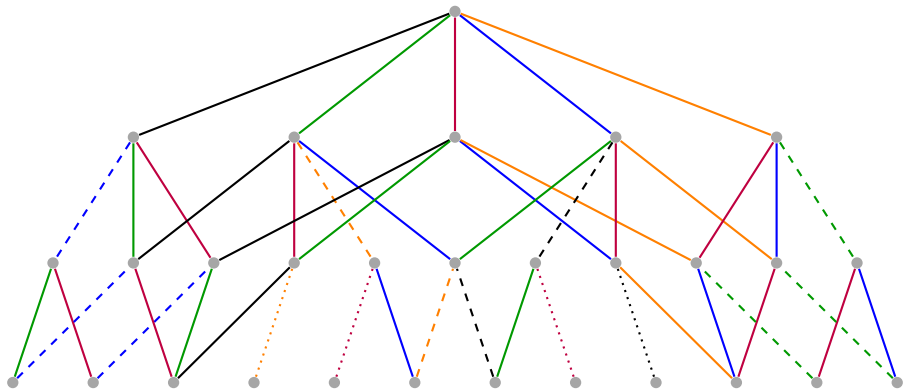
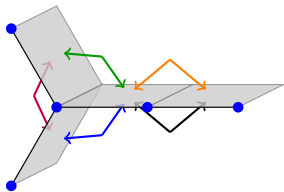


Larger graph

Larger graph



Larger graph



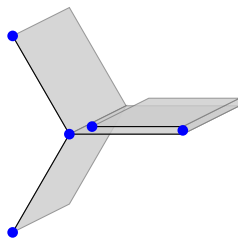
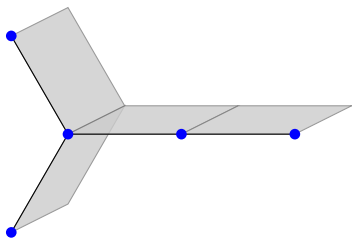
Drawback of folding plans

Drawback of folding plans

Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren’t:

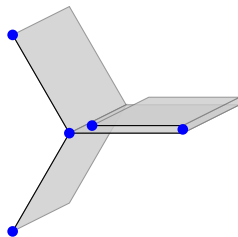
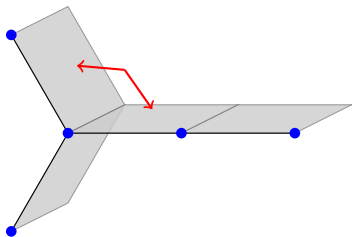
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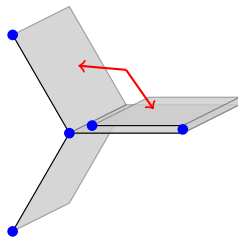
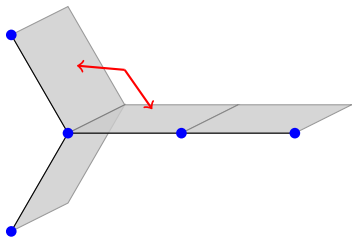
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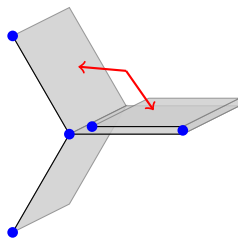
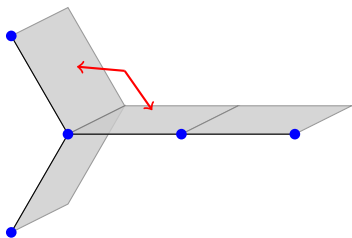
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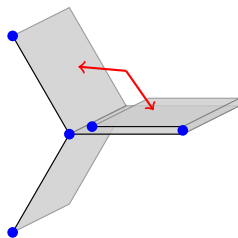
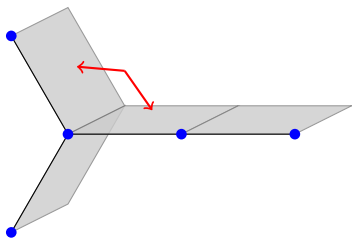
Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren't:



⇒ If you know the folding structure of a small complex,

Drawback of folding plans

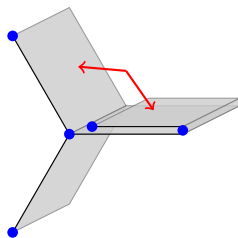
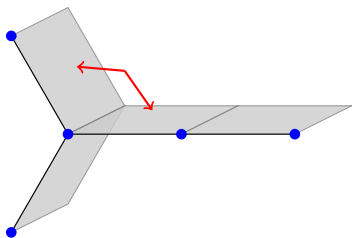
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Drawback of folding plans

Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren't:



- ⇒ If you know the folding structure of a small complex, you can't easily find the folding structure of an extended complex
- ⇝ Folding plans are not optimal to model folding

Progress report of abstract folding

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Missing:

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Missing:

- better folding description

In development:

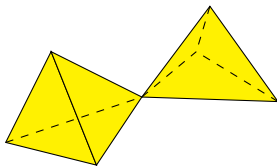
- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Missing:

- better folding description
- properties of folding graphs

Summary `SimplicialSurfaces`

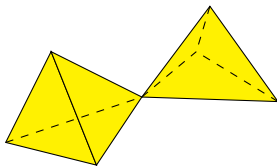
Triangulated complexes



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

Triangulated complexes

- mostly complete

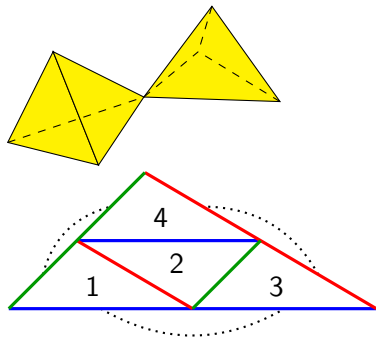


Summary SimplicialSurfaces

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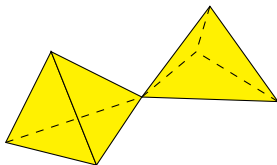
Edge colouring



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

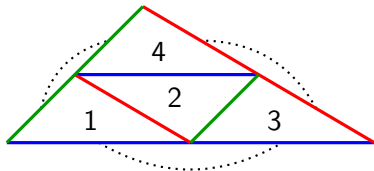
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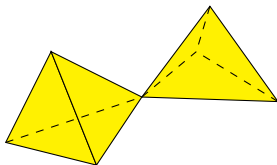
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Summary SimplicialSurfaces

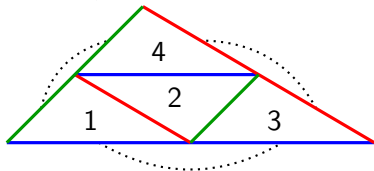
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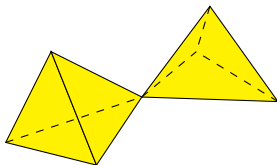
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- a lot of theory missing



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

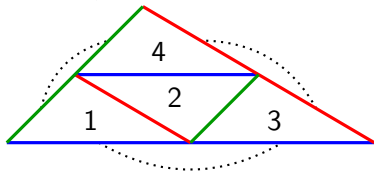
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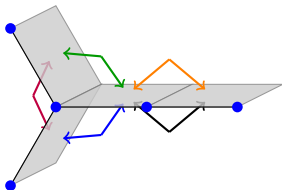


Edge colouring

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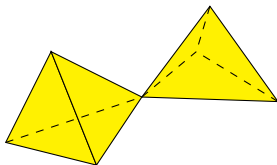
Abstract folding



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

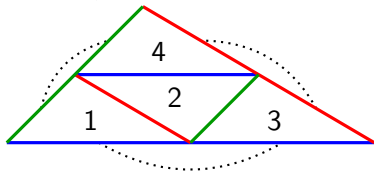
Triangulated complexes

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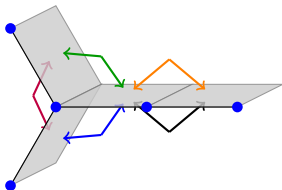
Edge colouring

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Abstract folding

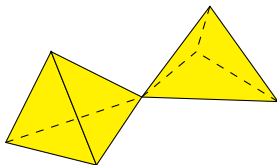
- framework exists



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

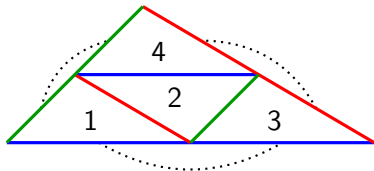
Triangulated complexes

- mostly complete



Edge colouring

- current theory implemented
- a lot of theory missing



Abstract folding

- framework exists
- needs proper implementation

